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GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Meeting of the Society. The last meeting of the Society before the summer recess was held at the Engineering Societies' Hall, No. 29 West 39th Street, on Tuesday evening, April 20, at 8.30 o'clock. Vice-President Greenough in the Chair.

Mrs. Chandler Smith of St. George, Staten Island, N. Y., recommended by the Council, was elected a Fellow.

Wilfred Harvey Schoff, A.M., Secretary of the Philadelphia Museums, addressed the Society on ''European Boundaries in Modern History'' with lantern illustrations.

NORTH AMERICA

Mr. Tittmann leaves the service of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Mr. O. H. Tittmann, after 48 years of service, has resigned as Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, his resignation taking effect on April 15. All the geographers of the country will endorse the sentiment expressed by President Wilson in accepting his resignation:

''Permit me to express my sense of the valuable service you have rendered the Government as head of the important service from which you now withdraw, and to express my hope that you may long enjoy the satisfaction which work done with high ideals and with marked success should properly bring you.''

Mr. Tittmann has been elected President of the National Geographic Society to succeed the late Dr. Henry Gannett.

New Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Dr. E. Lester Jones, until April 15 Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, has been appointed Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to succeed Mr. Tittmann. He assumed his new duties on April 16.

Miss Jobe Returning to Mt. Kitchi. Miss Mary L. Jobe has completed her plans for a second expedition to the new ice mountain in the northern Canadian Rockies which she explored and climbed to an altitude of 8,000 feet last summer. An article on her work there last year will appear in the July *Bulletin*. She will again attempt the ascent of this new peak, which she has named Mt. Kitchi (the Big Mountain) and will continue the exploration of the surrounding country. Mt. Kitchi lies about 85 miles N.W. of Mt. Robson. Its melting glaciers form the headwaters of the Big Salmon, the north fork of the Fraser River. Although seen by different parties at various distances, no one except Miss Jobe and her party have been known to set foot on the mountain. This summer she will be accompanied by three climbers from the Canadian Alpine Club and Donald Phillips, the chief guide of the 1914 expedition. The party will leave New York on July 1 and will spend the entire summer in the north country.

The Department of Geography, Chicago University. The Department of Geography is now commodiously housed in Rosenwald Hall, a fine building recently erected through the generosity of Mr. Julius Rosenwald and devoted to the service of the Departments of Geology and Geography in the University. The building includes six class rooms, six laboratories, and offices and work rooms for members of the staff and research students. In an address at the dedication of the building, on March 16, Dean Rollin D. Salisbury said in part:

''As to the Department of Geography, its subject-matter is just coming to be recognized in this country as appropriate for university consideration, and this is one of the few American universities in which geographic work is prosecuted seriously. Though but a few years old, the Department already is one of the larger of the Science Departments of the institution. By common consent, geography (as distinct from physical geography) is the science which deals with the relations of physical environment to life and its activities. In this sense, geography is a connecting link between geology, physiography, and climatology, on the one hand, and zoölogy, botany, sociology, economics, and history on the other. Its subject-matter is in process of formulation, and the Department has been developed with the idea that the correlation and systematization of existing knowledge in this field is the first step in real progress. Something has been done here in this direction, and work in progress will do much more. The Department will not be satisfied until existing knowledge in many fields now scattered and undefined is brought together, digested, and put into form available for general use.

''Members of the staff are at work on problems of fundamental importance and large significance. One of these is the influence of physical geography on history. Such problems as the conservation of natural resources also fall within the field of the Department. The whole field of world commerce likewise falls within the scope of geography, jointly with that of economics. In these days of keen commercial rivalry between nations, this is a subject which cannot be understood too well. Since we live in the present and are to live in the future, knowledge of present resources and conditions, and of their bearing on the life and activities of the future, is vital to the welfare of mankind. And this makes it important to know as well as we may the whole earth, for more and more its parts are to be dependent on one another. The Department will not be content until it has on its staff men who have first-hand and detailed knowledge of all lands. To-day we have special students of the Americas and of Europe, but not of other continents.''

Our Largest Potash Deposits. Mr. Hoyt S. Gale gives in a recent Bulletin of the U. S. Geological Survey* an excellent summary of one of the most interesting drainage systems in the United States. The interest lies partly in the fact that the Searles Basin contains far the largest potash deposits in any part of the country. They are estimated to be sufficient to supply the entire demands of the United States for at least thirty years. During the glacial period the present Owens Lake expanded and overflowed to form a lake in the China Basin; this spilled into the Searles Basin and filled it to a depth of 650 feet, before it in turn overflowed to the Panamint Basin. There another lake with a depth of 930 feet was formed, which in its turn sent a stream into Death Valley. There, however, for reasons not yet understood, no lake traces have yet been found. It is possible that the Panamint also contains potash like the Searles, but if so it is concealed by other deposits. The potash, it should be added, does not occur in solid deposits, but in a dense brine which pervades the saline deposits of the basin floor to a depth of 60 or 70 feet.

The second point of interest in Gale's paper is his conclusion as to the recency of changes of lake level. From a comparison of the present saline constituents of Owens Lake with the salinity of the Owens River, whence most of the water is derived, he concludes that the lake ceased to overflow only about 4,000 years ago. Since that time there has been sufficient change of some sort to reduce the lake's area about 60 per cent., and to lower the level by 200 feet. This reduction has been interrupted at least twice, as is indicated by strands, so that there appear to have been pronounced variations of climate within 4,000 years. Ellsworth Huntington.

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* Salines in the Owens, Searles, and Panamint Basins, Southeastern California. By Hoyt S. Gale. *U. S. Geol. Surv. Bull. 580-L.* (Contributions to Econ. Geol., 1913, Part I-L), pp. 251-323.

Work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Mr. J. H. Peters will soon begin work on a line of levels running north from Seattle to the Canada boundary. The purpose is to check the elevations at the western end of the forty-ninth parallel in connection with the United States-Canada boundary survey work. Mr. Peters will later transfer his party to Huntley, Mont., and connect that place with a point on the Great Northern Railway near the Montana-North Dakota boundary. This line will divide a loop of precise levels more than 2,000 miles long into two smaller loops. Both of these lines are along railroads, and motor cars will be used for transportation as during previous seasons.

A line of precise levels along the oblique boundary of Nevada from Reno to Las Vegas will be run during the next few months by Mr. G. D. Cowie. This line, including spurs, is nearly 500 miles long. It passes through a hot desert country, practically unsettled, but as the leveling follows the railroad, the difficulties of the work will be decreased. The party will live in tents, as there are only a few towns and these are far apart. The main object of this line of levels is to supply fundamental elevations for some of the secondary leveling of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Gravity determinations at nearly forty stations have been made since Feb. 1 by two parties under Assistants C. L. Garner and J. D. Powell. These stations are in the eastern and southeastern part of the United States. Until recently the practice has been on gravity work to make star observations to obtain the chronometer rates. In July, 1914, the Superintendent, at the suggestion of Mr. William Bowie, Inspector of Geodesy, had tests made to determine whether or not the noon signal sent out by the Naval Observatory could be used in place of the star observations. It was found to give good results both in Washington and in the field. Only one observer is now needed in a party instead of two and the cost of making gravity determinations has been decreased 50 per cent.

Some Other Field Work. Mr. N. A. Bengtson, Associate of the Nebraska Conservation and Soil Survey, will be engaged this summer in a part of the Big Blue River Valley, Neb. His studies will relate to the distribution and stratigraphy of the Permian in Southern Nebraska and to the completion of a survey begun last year on the physiography, soils and industry of Gage Co., Neb. The latter is a correlation study along a portion of the dissected east front on the loess plains of the state.

The only field work in progress this summer by the Connecticut and Natural History Survey will be an investigation of the water resources of the state carried on in coöperation with the U. S. Geological Survey.

Mr. E. W. Shaw of the U. S. Geological Survey is studying, in May and June, the physiography of the coast of southern Florida and the Keys out to their western extremity, Tortugas. A yacht makes possible visits to many places otherwise difficult of access.

The Work of the United States Weather Bureau, 1913-14. The *Annual Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau for 1913-14* (issued 1915) outlines the operations of the Bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. A new service for reporting daily weather conditions over the principal range region of the West, as affecting live-stock interests, was begun in the spring of 1914. The daily reports are collected by telegraph at Amarillo, Texas, and distributed to the cattle and financial interests in the surrounding country. This service has met with wide approval. The determination of the water content of the snow remaining among the mountains in some of our western states, begun a few years ago in Utah, has been extended into one watershed in Idaho and one in Nevada. It is found that observations of snow-depth obtained by the use of ''snow-stakes'' permanently placed in areas not easily accessible in winter, give the best information obtainable in regard to the season's water supply from snow-fields at high altitudes. These ''snow-stake'' records are supplemented by a smaller number of density measurements. More complete observations could be obtained only by very laborious and expensive surveys.

During the year, the first daily weather reports from Spitzbergen were received by telegraph, and wireless reports were also received from two newly established stations in the West Indies. The publication of a daily weather map of the entire northern hemisphere was begun on Jan. 1, 1914, but had to be suspended after the outbreak of the war. Frost forecasts in California and Florida have been improved by new reporting stations in orchards, and report the temperatures to which trees and fruits are actually exposed. Local observers in the fruit districts of the Rogue River and Yakima valleys, and in the Boise Basin, amplify the district frost forecasts, and apply them to restricted localities. A new service is to be established this summer whereby warnings will be issued of meteorological conditions favorable for forest fires in the timbered regions of the West. Preparations have been made to transfer the aërial work to a point in the Middle West, in order to increase the effectiveness of this investigation.

The Weather Bureau cooperated with the Smithsonian Institution in carrying out a series of aërological observations in connection with the Mts. Wilson and Whitney expedition (*Monthly Weather Review, July, 1914*). Prof. H. H. Kimball has continued his measurements of solar radiation. His observations in connection with the dust effects of the Katmai eruption have already been noted in the *Bulletin*. In general, the radiation received on clear days during the first half of the year exceeds that received on clear days in the second half of the year by about 8 per cent. This is chiefly because of the increased water vapor content of the atmosphere during the latter period. Photometric measurements indicate that about one-fourth of the illumination with the clearest sky at midday is received diffusely from the sky, and about one-fifth of the radiant heat received at noon is from this source. Measurements of nocturnal radiation made at Mt. Weather show that the values decrease as the water vapor content of the atmosphere increases with the advancing summer.

R. DEC. WARD.

Funds for the U. S. Geological Survey. The sundry civil act as passed by the last session of Congress contained appropriations of $1,355,520 for the United States Geological Survey. The principal items for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, are: topographic surveys, $350,000; geologic surveys, $350,000; mineral resources of Alaska, $100,000; mineral resources of the United States, $75,000; chemical and physical researches, $40,000; geologic maps of the United States, $110,000; gaging streams, etc., $150,000; surveying national forests, $75,000.

The bill also appropriates $175,000 for printing and binding Survey reports, and $1,500,000 for the new Interior Department building, which is to accommodate the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, the Geological Survey, the Reclamation Service, the Land Office, the Indian Office, and the Bureau of Mines. The total cost of the new building has been fixed at $2,596,000.

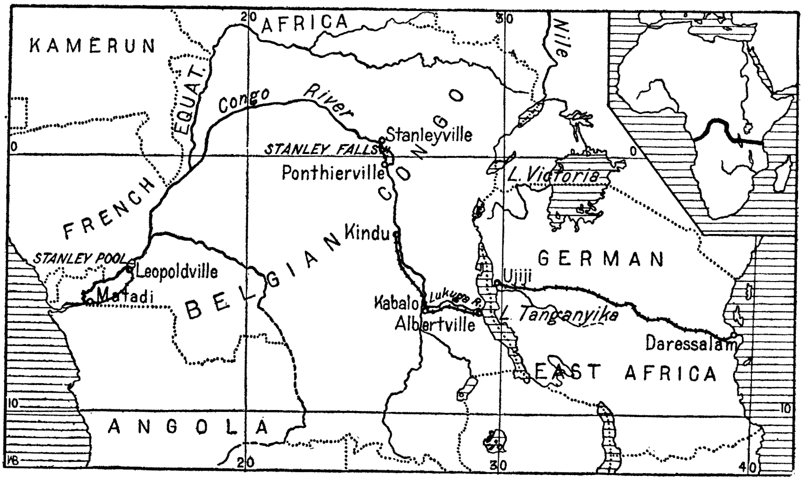
Geological Excursions from San Francisco. The Geological Society of America and the Palæontological Society will hold meetings in San Francisco and vicinity during the convocation week of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on Aug. 3, 4, 5, and 6. In connection with these meetings a number of excursions have been planned under the leadership of local geologists and palæontologists. Some of them will be of especial interest to geographers, such as the examination of the earthquake rift in Marin County, north of San Francisco, and of the marine terraces near Santa Cruz.

British Columbia. This province is coming more and more into notice as one of the reserves for enormous future development. Years of unhealthful speculation resulted in the financial depression of 1912-14, but the collapse of the boom, according to a *Supplement to Commerce Reports* (British Columbia, No. 23c, pp. 1-12), is "diverting the attention of the people from speculative business to the development of the natural, wealth-producing resources of the province." The following statements are condensed chiefly from this publication:

"The area of British Columbia being 353,416 square miles, it is three and a half times as large as New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania together. It is larger than the combined areas of Italy, Switzerland and France. It had a total population in 1911 of 392,000, which is only a little more than that of Newark, N. J. Only a small fraction of the country has yet been turned to account, though it is estimated that the area of tillable land is 240,000,000 acres. Most of this is as yet unavailable for lack of population or transportation and only about one-fifth of the agricultural area now available is yet occupied. Still, the agricultural production in 1913 was valued at $27,360,000. The metal industry, though only in the early stages of development, has thus far produced over $400,000,000 in gold, coal, copper, silver, lead, building stone and brick. Millions of acres of pulp-wood area are still unexploited. The lumber resources are enormous and, with two transcontinental lines now tributary to Vancouver and Prince Rupert and the opening of the Panama Canal, the province expects in future to have a large part in supplying lumber to Asia and Europe as well as to America. The shore-line of several thousand miles, with its islands and indentations, affords protected areas of about 25,000 square miles suitable for fishing and fish are obtained in great variety. The year 1914 was the banner year of the fishing industry, the value of the total yield being $15,000,000. The value of the additions to live stock in 1914 is estimated at $7,300,000. For a region which is still in the early stages of its development British Columbia is doing well.

AFRICA.

Steam Route Across Africa Completed. *Reuter* reports that about the middle of March the railroad line from Kabalo on the Congo to Lake Tanganyika, following the course of the Lukuga River, the outlet of Tanganyika, was completed. This event marks a notable fact in the development of steam transportation in Africa. It is the final link in a line of steam communications across Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, partly by water and partly by rail. Atlantic steamers ascend the Congo as far as Matadi, eighty-five miles from its mouth, from which point a railroad 260 miles long connects Matadi with Stanley Pool (Leopoldville). This railroad circumvents the long series of rapids where the Congo threshold gradually breaks down to the coastal plain. From Leopoldville the river is navigable



Steam Route across Tropical Africa.

for about 1,000 miles to Stanleyville. Above this point a railroad some seventy-five miles long passes around the series of Stanley Falls to Ponthierville. There is good navigation from this station to Kindu, whence a railroad has been extended some 300 miles further south to Kabalo, at the mouth of the Lukuga River. Kabalo, as the *Reuter* dispatch says, is now connected by rail with Albertville on Lake Tanganyika, which is connected by steamer with the port of Ujiji on the east coast of Lake Tanganyika. The German railroad between the port of Ujiji and Daressalam, the capital of German East Africa, has been in operation for over a year. The railroad from Kabalo to Albertville is an enterprise of the Belgian Congo, formerly the Congo Free State.

Animals from Congo Equatorial Forests. *Nature* (Feb. 25, 1915) reports the arrival at Khartum of Dr. C. Christy, who has been engaged for three years on a zoological mission in the Belgian Congo. He has made very large collections of animals from the Ituri forest and other regions of the Congo. He was fortunate in shooting two Okapi. Only three or four white men have thus far shot Okapis, nearly all the specimens now in Europe and America having been killed by natives. He also secured several specimens of Meinertzhagen's great black forest pig and many of the dwarf Ituri buffalo.

ASIA

The Geology of Northern Afghanistan. A report on this subject in the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India* (Vol. 39, Part 1, 97 pp., maps, ills.), is written by H. H. Hayden, Director of the Geological Survey of India. Mr. Hayden says that nearly a quarter of a century ago Mr. C. L. Griesbach spoke of Afghanistan as being "geologically still a *terra incognita*" and this description holds good almost equally at the present day. The little that is known of Afghan geology is due chiefly to Griesbach's work between 1880 and 1888, the scientific results of which were published in *Records of the Geological Survey of India* (Vols. 18, 19, 20 and 25). Nothing has been published since excepting the results of Mr. Hayden's short tour, in the present volume. Mr. Hayden has been able, to some extent, to confirm as well as to amplify Mr. Griesbach's conclusions. He says the country may be regarded as divisible into two stratigraphical provinces, one of which is represented only in eastern Afghanistan, while the other comprises the greater part of the country and embraces most of the northern and western districts. The affinities of the former province are with the Himalayan area, while those of the latter are with western Asia and also to some extent with Europe. The separation of the two provinces seems to have taken place towards the end of the Carboniferous period.

Work of the Chinese Monuments Society. Owing to the destruction and theft of cultural objects during and after the foreign invasion of China in 1900 the Chinese Monuments Society was formed at Peking in 1908. Its object is to secure suppression in China of vandalism by foreigners and the protection of China's antiquities and all cultural objects. The Society at once began agitation against vandalism and has also been engaged in identifying and listing the principal monuments and antiquities. The movement has the support of the American Archæological Institute and the Smithsonian Institution; and in 1914 more than fifty universities, museums and other organizations in our country memorialized President Yuan Shih-K'ai urging the protection and preservation of monuments. Through the Department of State, Washington, the good offices of our diplomatic and consular representatives in China were enlisted. The activities of the Society have thus created among foreign peoples and among the Chinese a lasting interest in the conservation of Chinese monuments. The sum of $100,000 of the Boxer Indemnity remitted to China by the United States is to be used in the preparation of museum quarters in Peking, where national antiquities will be collected for preservation and study. It is now reasonably assured that the traffic in these cultural objects will be legitimatized by statute and controlled by government. The

Society has members in all parts of the world. It is desired to extend its membership. Any person interested may become a member by sending $2 gold to Frederick McCormick, Secretary, care of International Bank, Peking.

Population of Jerusalem. The population of Jerusalem has increased in the past few years to 110,000, there being about 14,000 Mohammedans, 16,000 Christians, and 80,000 Jews. Most of the Jews are those who left Russia for fear of political and religious persecution. Many of the Palestine Jews are emigrating to avoid serving in the Turkish army. There are many elderly Jews who come to die in the Holy City. The European colonies consist largely of Jews of various nationalities, the British colony, for instance, having a population of 350, of which 200 are Jews.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

The Southern Ocean. *The Geographical Journal* (April, 1915, p. 340) says that correspondence has recently passed between the British Colonial Office and Admiralty and the Governor Generals of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Union of South Africa with reference to naming the ocean which encircles the globe in southern latitudes. The question was referred to the Admiralty, which recommended the name ''Southern Ocean'' as suitable to be applied to ''the ocean bounded on the north by the line joining the southern portions of South America, Africa, Australia and New Zealand and on the south by the Antarctic Continent.'' The proposal has been formally adopted by the Commonwealth and the Union Governments. It is pointed out that such a division must be recognized as more or less conventional, and ill-suited to the requirements of the student of geomorphology who must take account not merely of the distribution of sea and land but of the general form of the ocean floor. The limits must be elastic according to the point of view momentarily adopted. Thus in studying the Pacific as a physical unit it would be absurd to stop short at a conventional line joining New Zealand to Cape Horn.

Natives of the Fly River, British New Guinea. Sir Rupert Clarke, who, in the summer of last year, led an expedition up the Fly River in British New Guinea, recently arrived in London. In 1890, Sir W. Macgregor reached a point 610 miles from the mouth of the river. Sir Rupert Clarke's expedition went twenty miles further. He also made the first ascent of Mount Donaldson, close to the German boundary. In a communication to the London *Times* of April 10, he reports that the natives, a fine-looking, tall race, were at first inclined to be hostile, but later became friendly. They are divided into communes ranging in numbers from five or ten families to a thousand persons. No one is supposed to die a natural death, which is caused by suggestion through their magic men. After a man's death his relations must get a head so that his spirit may rest in peace. These heads are usually those of the women and children of hostile tribes. They are in constant fear of attack from their enemies, and live on scaffolds raised on high trees. Their bows are exceedingly formidable, beyond the strength of a white man to draw. They protect themselves from arrows by a kind of bamboo cuirass. They wear no other clothing. The height of Mount Donaldson was provisionally fixed at about 2,000 feet. The return journey was effected in safety, without firing a shot, on rafts down the Fly River. Some signs of gold were discovered but not rich enough to make working worth the trouble.

EUROPE

Geography and the War. The *Mitteilungen* of the German and Austrian Alpine Union published five lists up to February 28 of its members who had been killed in the war, the total being 823.

The *Zeitschrift für Vermessungswesen* for February, 1915, reports an additional list of twenty killed, twenty-seven wounded, and three missing of the survey force of the Royal General Commission of Prussia.

Johann Albrecht, Duke of Mecklenburg, President of the German Colonial Society, published in the name of the Society in the *Deutsche Kolonialzeitung* of Feb. 20 a protest to ''the whole civilized world'' against the war which the United Kingdom and France have carried into the German Colonies of Africa.

At the meeting of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society on Feb. 8 it was resolved that the names of alien enemies resident abroad who are Honorary Members, Honorary Corresponding Members or ordinary Fellows, of the Society, should be removed from the lists of the Society during the continuance of the war.

The fish industry in the North Sea has naturally suffered. Early in August last year the Grimsby trawling fleet was laid up and deep sea fishing was almost suspended; two months later, 500 Grimsby vessels resumed fishing. Exports of both fresh and cured fish, however, fell off almost entirely as Germany usually took more than 90 per cent. of the fresh fish exported from Britain and about half of the pickled herrings. Finally about one-third of the total Grimsby fleet of 600 ships was requisitioned by the government for other purposes. A large number of the best men in the fishing service entered the army and the danger of mines also affected the industry so that for months fish has been very scarce and dear.

The *Koloniale Zeitschrift,* the organ of the Deutsch-Nationaler Kolonialverein, whose regular weekly publication has been suspended since early in the war, has issued its third ''Kriegsausgabe,'' which is devoted to the seizure of the German colonies, a paper criticizing England's colonial policy in Africa as unfavorable to the best development of the natives, and a plea for the encouragement, after the war is over, of German emigration to those parts of the German colonies adapted for white colonization.

Marquis René de Segonzac, well known for his important explorations in Morocco, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for military services. The honor was conferred upon him at the head of his regiment of Moroccan tirailleurs.

POLAR

ANTARCTIC

The Nordenskjöld Expedition Postponed. According to a message to the *Morning Post* from its Stockholm correspondent, the projected Anglo-Swedish Antarctic Expedition, under the leadership of Prof. Otto Nordenskjöld, has been postponed until the war has been brought to a conclusion. It will be remembered that the expedition was to sail in August next. (*Nature,* Apr. 15, 1915, p. 180).

ARCTIC

Sending a Ship for the Crocker Land Expedition. The Committee in charge announces that the *George B. Cluett* has been chartered to bring home the Crocker Land party. The *Cluett* is a three-masted auxiliary schooner owned by the Grenfell Association of America and used for carrying hospital and food supplies from St. John's, N. F., to the mission stations along the coast of Labrador. The vessel will leave Battle Harbor or St. Anthony, Labrador, about the first week in July, go directly to Etah to take on board the party, their collections and equipment and will return to New York in September. Captain George Comer, of East Haddam, Conn., has been engaged to serve as ice pilot. He has had many years' experience in the ice fields of Hudson Bay. Mail intended for members of the party should reach the Museum of Natural History, New York City, not later than June 15.

THE WORLD AND PARTS OF IT

Drifted from the Mid-North Atlantic to the Orkneys. Dr. Albert Ernest Jenks, Professor of Anthropology in the University of Minnesota, sends us the following note:

''We sailed from Liverpool for New York on the steamship *St. Paul,* of the American line, on September 13, 1914. I had contracted a heavy cold shortly before sailing, and the ship's doctor put me to bed with a high temperature for the first three days of the sailing. On going again to the deck, my small boy and I jokingly put my card in the two-ounce bottle in which the doctor had give me some medicine. The bottle was thrown overboard on September 16, when nearly half way to New York, or at about 32° W. Long. and 52° N. Lat. It was picked up by a little boy, David I. Towers, on April 7, 1915, while he was walking along the shore of the Bay of Veantroe on Shapinsay Island of the Orkneys.''

The bottle was thrown into the North Atlantic drift of the Gulf Stream, along whose southerly edge lie the Orkney Islands, the main drift passing northeast to and along the coast of Norway.

EDUCATIONAL GEOGRAPHY

Geography in the Summer Schools

Continuation of the list printed in the May Bulletin (pp. 370-372)

Nebraska. University of Nebraska, Lincoln. Miss Nelson will give illustrated lectures on physical geography with laboratory and field work; and on industrial geography with emphasis on the industries of Nebraska.

New York. Chautauqua Summer Schools, Chautauqua. July 5-Aug. 13. Mr. W. G. Burroughs will lecture on methods of teaching geography in each grade and in rural schools; also on physiography and geology. Discussions and field excursions.

Ohio. Denison University, Granville. Miss Bertha Henderson of Chicago University will lecture on geography for grammar grades: Landscape and map drawing, use of stereopticon and laboratory materials, handling field trips, illustrative materials and literature, intensive study of North America as illustrating educational principles; Geography for primary grades: Selection of material adapted to grades 1-4, home geography by excursions and use of local materials, study of regions illustrating the geographic controls of heat, cold, moisture and drought, discussion of methods, literature and illustrative material.

Tennessee. George Peabody College of Teachers, Nashville. June 17-July 23 and July 24-Aug. 28. Principles of geography (a study of geographic factors), commercial geography and geography of North America by Mr. Harold B. Ward of Mt. Pleasant Normal School, Mich.; Principles of geography with emphasis upon climate and its influence upon life, topography, drainage, soil, etc., by Miss Mary Dopp of the Parker High School, Chicago; influence of geography on American history, by Miss Dopp; commercial and industrial geography of Latin America, by Mr. Osuma.

OBITUARY

Prof. Dr. Paul Ehrenreich. Professor Ehrenreich died on April 14 in the 59th year of his life. He was Professor of Ethnology and Ethnography in the University of Berlin and Director of the Royal Museum of Anthropology. He was one of the leading authorities in his special work, made many field researches relating to primitive peoples in Brazil (especially in the Xingu Basin), in East Asia, and in Mexico and other parts of North America. He was one of the largest recent contributors to the literature of his subject.